

At Loch Leird, with Lexington branch of Rich-

At Buchanan with Main Line of Richmond and
Mebgen railroad
At Roanoke, with Norfolk and Western railroad.
STAGE CONNECTIONS.
At Boyce, for Milwood and Winchester, Va.
At Troutville for Fincastle.

| LEAVE | No. 4. | No. 5. |
|---------------------|-------------|------------|
| To smoke | 12 05 P. M. | 3 45 A. M. |
| Natural Bridge | 1 38 " | 5 11 " |
| Loch Laird | 2 06 " | 5 59 " |
| Waynesboro Junction | 3 37 " | 7 05 " |
| Milnes | 5 00 " | 8 28 " |
| Luray | 6 03 " | 9 22 " |
| Riverston | 7 14 " | 10 26 " |
| Berryville | 8 00 " | 11 08 " |
| Charlestown | 8 26 " | 11 33 " |

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Neenah | 8 38 | 1 00 P. M. |
| Rhodes | 8 52 | 12 09 |
| Antioch | 8 58 | 12 15 |
| Hager-town. | 9 30 P. M. | 12 45 P. M. |
| ARRIVE. | | |
| Arrive Washington | 10 30 P. M. | 1 50 P. M. |
| B. & O. R. R. | | |
| " Baltimore | 12 20 A. M. | 3 00 P. M. |

| | | | |
|-------------------|--|-------------|-------------|
| " | B & O. A. R. Baltimore W. M. R. R. | 12 45 A. M. | 4 00 P. M. |
| Leave Hagerstown | | 9 45 P. M. | 12 00 P. M. |
| Arrive Harrisburg | | 1 05 A. M. | 3 30 P. M. |
| " | A. V. R. R. Philadelphia | 4 25 A. M. | 6 50 P. M. |
| " | P. R. R. New York | 7 00 A. M. | 9 35 P. M. |

No. 4 makes close connection with C. & O. R. R. east at West bound train. No. 3 makes close connection west bound.

Per Man Buffer car, daily, on No. 4 from Atlantic to New York, without change, via Baltimore, and also Philadelphia, New Orleans, St. Louis, Washington, Baltimore, Adams and Shenandoah Junction, and R. & O. R. R.

Per R. & O. R. R. car on No. 2 between Luray and Baltimore via Hagerstown and W. M. R. R.

D. HOWARD, EDY. R.

DAVID W. PLUCKWILL, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent
G. M. FUTURE, Superintendent
Press Agt.: Hagerstown, Md.

FRANK GROSCH is a hotel proprietor at Wernersville, Pa. Recently he received a letter from Washington asking whether he could accommodate President Cleveland and bride for a few weeks. This letter appears to have been the work of some unauthorized person. Grosch at once wrote to Con-

gressman Ernout, who represents his district, and he promptly wrote Col. Lamont for further particulars. Col. Lamont denied the report. In the meantime the news was heralded throughout the country, which brought many letters and telegrams of inquiry. Then several papers hinted that the President had better keep away from that resort unless he wanted to reduce his weight by starvation. This, Grosch claims, is very untrue to him, and he is now preparing to bring a suit against

JOHN RUSKIN, being asked for aid in paying off a church debt, replied by letter thus: "I am sorrowfully amused at your appeal to me, of all people in the world, the precisely least likely to give you a farthing. My first word to all men and boys who care to hear me is: 'Don't get into debt. Starve, and go to heaven; but don't borrow. Try first begging. I don't mind if it's

really needful, stealing. But don't buy things you can't pay for.' And of all manner of debtors, pious people building churches they can't pay for are the most detestable nonsense to me. Can't you preach and pray behind the hedges, or in a sand-pit, or in a coal-hole first? And of all manner of churches thus idiotically built, iron churches are the damnablest to me. And of all the sects, and believers in any ruling spirit, Hinduism, Turks, Feather Idolators and

Jumbo Jumbo Dog and Fir: Worshipers who want churches, your modern English Evangelical sect is the most absurd and entirely objectionable and unendurable to me. All of which you might very easily have found out from my books. Any other sort of sect would, before bothering me to write it to them."

The expulsion of the princes from France is, on its face, an exhibition of national weakness, says the Indianapolis Journal. It would seem that there

few men could be "taken care of" without the necessity of sending them out of the country. Yet, in another way their expulsion may have been in the interest of the people and the preservation of peace. It is not reassuring to have a number of men plotting to change the form of government. The existing government, whatever may be thought of its excellence, is the government, and as such must take every measure for its perpetuation. Self-preservation is as commendable in governments as in individuals. The ex-

existing government in every case must be recognized as the true one until such time as the people shall compel change. And until such change is brought about it must be admitted that the existing government is possessed of the right to enforce its wishes. The expulsion of the princes may or may not be wise, but of the right of the government to send them out of the borders of France there can be no question. It is an axiom in national law

that the existing order of things, is the proper order of things, and must be accepted, with the alternative of fighting, unless a change can be brought about in a legislative way, which has not been possible in this instance. The government of France doubtless wishes to impress the plotting forces that it was not considered in good form to preach treason in the republic. The doctrine is a wholesome one, and one that is generally sought to be enforced. The wisdom

might as well make up their minds that they will have to go for the present. The prince business is not as popular in France as it has been in the past.

BEFORE the reign of King Alfred slaves in England could own nothing; under his legislation they were permitted to dispose by will of what was given them, or what they could earn in their free hours.

THERE is said to be more undeveloped land in the State of Maine

in any Western State.